4:Grajdanzev--101-102 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 288, 473

"The composition of the textile industry in Taiwan may be seen from the following table showing gross value of production in 1937 in 1,000 yen.

Silk goods	845
Cotton goods	898
Hemp and jute goods	2,497
Others	788
Total	5,028

Production of hemp and jute goods is the most important branch. The chief article made is bags for the trade in rice and sugar.

It was shown above [p. 95. category 116--analyst] that the total capital of textile companies in Taiwan in 1937 was ¥2.9 million. Now, in the same year one company alone—Taiwan Seima (Jute Dressing Company)—had a capital of ¥1.4 million. Its rate of profits was 48.5 per cent but only eight per cent was distributed, the [102] balance going into reserves and investments. It had 2,844 spindles. It is worth noticing that almost half its shares were in the hands of the Anda Corporation."

116, 171, 288, 462

"Japanese economists argue that the prosperous condition of the villagers makes it difficult for industry in Taiwan to secure female workers, so that in 1935, for example, women made up [114] only 30.6 per cent of all workers, (1) while in Japan the proportion

1. In 1936 women made up 32.6 per cent of all workers. Kagaku kogyo nenkan, 1939.

was 47 per cent. Let us make a closer examination of the figures.

Proportion of Women in Different Industries

	In Japan		In Taiwan	
	1935	1933	1935	1936
Textile industry	80.9	80.6	80.9	73.4
Metals	7.1	8.8	10.5	10.6
Machinery	8.5	0.5	0.7	1.2
Ceramics	20.6	13.7	15.2	18.6
Chemicals	35.1	23.4	23.4	26.4
Lumber	9.0	5.6	6.6	5.8
Foodstuffs	18.1	34.3	33.3	34.8
Printing	18.1	12.5	10.8	12.9
Gas and electricity	0.8	—	—	—
Others	51.4	66.0	62.2	68.2
Total	47.0	31.7	30.6	32.6

From this table it may be seen that in the textile and ceramic industries the percentage of women is about the same in Taiwan as in Japan; in metals, foodstuffs, and 'other' industries it is larger, while in machinery, chemicals, and printing it is smaller but is growing. The smaller percentage total (32.6 per cent in Taiwan and 47 per cent in Japan) is explained by the simple fact that in Taiwan there is no significant textile industry. If we exclude the textile industry, then in 1936 the proportion of women in industry was 30.6 per cent for Taiwan and only 18.7 per cent for Japan (2). It is no fault

2. The figure for Japan is calculated from the data of Nippon rodo nenkan, 1938.

of the Chinese women and it is not a sign of Taiwan's prosperity if the industries existing in Taiwan are less suited to women. To say, as Takahashi does, that the textile industry is absent in Taiwan because the women, being prosperous, do not want to work, is naive. Taiwan is in the sphere of the Japanese customs tariff and experiences all the pressure of Osaka and Nagoya competition; it has no cotton of its own, nor has it such good harbors and commercial organization that it could be supplied with cotton cheaper than Kobe. It is natural then [115] that the cotton industry has had no chance to develop. But, as was mentioned, in other branches of industry the proportion of women in industry is higher in Taiwan than in Japan."

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD 1 Formosa
~~AD-1~~ AD1

VI. TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Among the major industries in Formosa, the textile industry has shown the greatest expansion since World War II. (The production of fertilizer and the production of light and power have expanded only slightly less rapidly.) The textile industry was one of those major industries to which the government gave special encouragement after the war.

During the Japanese occupation of the island, approximately 10-20 per cent of the island's textile requirements were supplied by domestic mills during the period 1920-42. However, the major portion of the production was gunny sacks. Consumers' textiles were imported from Japan.

In 1945, when the island was restored to China, there were only 14,652 serviceable spindles and 1,693 power looms, of which only 8,268 spindles and 428 looms were in operation. As of 1954, there were 18,844 spindles and 11,288 power looms installed in 14 spinning mills and 269 weaving mills. In addition, there were approximately 200 hand-operated looms owned by some 100 small, privately owned mills. There were also 7 worsted mills, with 10,304 woolen and worsted yarn spindles and 208 looms. Production capacity as well as actual production far exceeded consumption requirements. In 1954, worsted mills cut production by 50 per cent, and as of September 1954, of the total of 252 privately operated weaving mills, 9 were closed, 77

288 suspended operations, and the remaining 166
433 mills reduced their work-day to eight hours.

248 The textile industry in Formosa was
433 established on the assumption that a sufficient amount of raw cotton could be imported to furnish the material for the production of cotton yarn and cotton cloth. Now efforts are being made to satisfy this demand through domestic production of cotton, and the initial experiment -- transplanting Texas cotton to Formosa -- has been pronounced a success. It is doubtful, however, that in the near future Formosa can supply her total raw cotton requirements. In 1954, raw materials imported for the textile industry cost the island approximately US$20,000,000, and it is believed that this import rate will continue if Formosa's enormous textile industry continues operation at its present level.[21] The following table gives the textile production of Formosa since 1951.

---

21. T'ai-wan Ching-chi Yüeh-k'an [Taiwan Economic Monthly], Vol. 12, No. 1, July 1954, p. 71.